

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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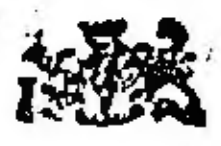
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th 1903

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A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

## MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the above columns should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the proprietors. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No responsibility is assumed for communications that have been directly or indirectly published in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Collyer & Co. Ltd. 5th Rd. P.O. Box 38. Telephone No. 19.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 7th October, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. J. Johnson, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, EVAN ORRISON, second son of the late ALFRED ORRISON, of Hongkong, and Ash Grove, Whitechurch, Shropshire, to KATHLEEN ALEX. youngest daughter of FRANKLIN HOMAN, J.P., of Saxtonbury, Rochester, Kent, England.

## DEATH.

On the 7th October, at the Peak Hospital, of dysentery, ADA MARY FINNEY, C.M.S., daughter of the Rev. W. H. FINNEY, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Rushmore, Manchester.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, DES VUEX ROAD ST. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

HONGKONG, 8th OCTOBER, 1903.

We notice that in reproducing from the Daily Press some particulars of recent burglaries in Hongkong, the *Kobe Chronicle* appends the following note:—"By the way, 'crime is more severely punished in Hongkong than in Japan, and yet there is much less crime, especially crimes of violence, in the large ports of this country than in the British colony. Notice of this fact should be taken by those of our contemporaries who are continually urging that crime in Hongkong should be dealt with by measures of greater severity." We may consider ourselves as being conspicuously one of the contemporaries referred to, and while we are glad to take notice of the pleasing facts mentioned by the *Kobe* paper we fail to see what application they have to the circumstances in Hongkong. Surely, from this and similar paragraphs which we have noticed from time to time in the columns of our *Kobe* contemporary, we are not expected to draw the conclusion that greater leniency in the penalties imposed by the Hongkong magistrates on wrong-doers would tend to diminish crime in this Colony? We are not of the opinion that severe penalties fail to have a deterrent effect on the criminal classes, though there is

some reason to doubt whether in Hongkong more imprisonment, be the term long or short, is the form of punishment best calculated to check off equally the periodical outcrop of criminality from which this Colony suffers. No comparison, of course, can reasonably be drawn in this connection between this Colony and the large ports of Japan. If *Kobe*, for example, had Canton as a near neighbour, instead of Osaka, we do not doubt that the Editor of our contemporary and the residents of *Kobe* generally would soon find good cause to be as clamorous for severe measures against the perpetrators of crime as are the Press and the public of Hongkong. Greater leniency of penalties does not induce, but naturally follows, a steady abatement of crime in a nation, for lower criminal statistics are a rule due to the spread of popular education, inducing a growing moral sense among the criminal classes and a keener susceptibility to public disgrace. At present, and for a long time yet to come, Hongkong, by reason of its proximity to Canton and other hotbeds of crime, cannot hope for much assistance from any other educational means than stern measures of repression. The recent use of the stocks in some very bad cases, we have some reason to believe, has had a most wholesome effect, and we are satisfied that we are voicing the sentiment of the law-abiding residents of all nationalities in Hongkong when we express the hope that our magistrates in such epidemic of crime as we have recently been experiencing, will punish such offenders as are brought before them with exemplary severity.

Today is the date fixed for the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the province of Helongkiang, completing the "evacuation" of Manchuria. As a matter of fact, little interest attaches to the question whether the Russian withdrawal of her soldiers from Mukden and Kirin (the latter movement, even on Russian showing, was never actually completed) has made no difference to her conduct in Southern Manchuria, and as she is now busily fortifying the Sangari river-bank at various points and taking steps to make it a Russian river, it is more than clear that the evacuation of Helongkiang will be as unimportant as the rest of her professed policy in Manchuria. The only new factor in the situation is the supposed Japanese demands advanced since the second stage of the evacuation, which terminated on the 8th April last, a year after the signature of the Manchurian Convention at Peking last year. The nature of these demands is unknown. It is supposed that they include a request for a Japanese supremacy in Korea similar to Russia's position in Manchuria. Chinese rumours anticipate immediate trouble, if not actual war, if Russia neglects Japan's demands or fails to remove her troops from Helongkiang. The latest reports from Japan, on the other hand, indicate increased calm in the Island Empire. But no one but the inner circles of Japanese and Russian diplomacy is in a position to estimate the situation justly, while such politicians naturally have their lips sealed at present. Thus being the case, few would care to speculate what may happen in the immediate future. Both Japan and Russia officially proclaim the most peaceful intentions. In both countries there is much variety of opinion in the Press, but the non-official journals are distinctly inclined to be belittling in tone. Confidence is felt, however, that the Tokyo and St. Petersburg Governments alike are loath to disturb the peace of the Far East, since there is no possibility of foreseeing the end of the struggle, only a certainty that it must be terrible and far-reaching in its results.

"Englishmen's" letter is unavoidably held over until to-morrow's issue.

The Dock Company are going to launch two frigates for the Norddeutscher Lloyd on the 21st inst.

The funeral of Miss A. M. Finney, of the Church Missionary Society, took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley.

During Mr. A. G. Ward's absence in Shanghai and Japan, Mr. P. W. Collyer will act as Secretary and Treasurer of the H.K.C.C.

Fire broke out at 6.30 last night in a carpenter-wood box-maker's store in Tsang On Street. The fire started on the third floor, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Yesterday a large flock of pelicans, wedged-shaped, numbering about 200, were observed flying up from the north, bound for their usual winter haunts at the mouth of the Samshun River.

By the Rev. C. Hickling, in the Union Church yesterday, at noon, Mr. Harry Eyre, of Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co., was married to Miss Mabel Whiston, who arrived by the *Sado Maru* earlier in the morning. A reception was afterwards held in the Connaught House Hotel.

An eclipse of the moon, lasting for about one hour, from 11 p.m. to midnight, was visible here on Tuesday night.

There seems to have been some mistake about the time of the arrival of the troopship bringing out military reliefs and details; she is not now expected until about 12th January.

Two Chinese corpses, victims of plague, were reported during the day ending at noon yesterday. One was found in a water-logged boat in Causeway Bay, the other lying out in A Bang Street.

We are informed from a native source from Shanghai that H.E. Yu Ting-fang, 1st Minister for China at Washington, left Shanghai some days ago to take up his new appointment on the Board of Commerce at Peking.

H.E. Yang Chu, Chinese Minister to Japan, left by the *s.s. Kanaga Maru* about noon yesterday. He was accompanied on board by many of the leading Chinese of the Colony, by the local head of the I.M.C., and by other friends who came to wish him a safe journey.

The amount of coffee exported from the Straits during 1902 was 104,000 piculs, as compared with only 89,000 piculs in 1901, an increase of 24,000 piculs, or exactly 31 per cent. The average price received was \$21.88 as compared with \$20.37 in 1901—an advance of 6 per cent.

There was a rumour current in town yesterday that two employees on the Canton-Hankow Railway—Messrs. Lee Richmond and Kwanly—had been found drowned in the river. Enquiry on the part of our representatives failed to establish the truth or otherwise of the rumour.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday of Mr. Evan Orrison, manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, and Miss Kathleen Alex. Homan, who recently arrived in the colony. Mr. C. L. Scott, manager of the International Banking Corporation, acted as best man. The bride was given away by Mr. C. H. Grace.

The Shanghai Mercury records that R. Price Tutill, secretary of the Country Club and assistant secretary of the Shanghai Club, has left the Settlement, owing over \$20,000 for goods received. He escaped by the Siberian route, fearing to be stopped at Hongkong should he come south, though he had booked a passage by the German Mail.

According to the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 29th ult., considerable anxiety is felt in reference to the British Steamer *Finbury* 1,230 tons net, built at Newcastle in 1880, which left *Kobe* for Yokohama on the 21st ult. and has not since been heard of. She probably ran into a typhoon soon after leaving *Kobe*. She had 500 cases of dynamite on board, besides other cargo. H.M.S. *Epigale* was to leave *Kobe* on the 29th to look for the *Finbury*.

"A Disgraced Resident," who wishes to give his name, writes to us complaining of the foul state of the side channels all along Queen's Road, especially in the portion between the Fire Brigade Station and the New Victoria Hotel. The cause is the habits of the ricksha and chair-coolies, he says:—"It is very strange that such a state of things is allowed by the Government in a civilised city like Hongkong." It is true that this will not escape the notice of the Sanitary Board at to-day's meeting.

By kind permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel, during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):—

March, "Marche des Toréadors" Godard  
"Mimi" Mimi  
"The Belle of New York" Keiser  
"Valse" "Valse" "Valse"  
"Reminiscences of Schalkowsky" Godfrey  
Waltz "Amour, Amour" Alf no  
Mazurka "La Contesse" Transluc  
"God Save the King"

The following, says the *N.C. Daily News*, comes from a thoroughly reliable source in Port Arthur:—"The Russian officials here have issued instructions summarily ordering all kinds of private construction work in progress in Port Arthur and vicinity, irrespective of nationality, to be compulsorily stopped. Government work of course not being included. Work on the Eastern Railway—which to all intents and purposes is Government property—alone is allowed to go on, while work has also gone forth calling for tenders for the immediate construction of new barracks capable of holding at least 5,000 men, this being the additional number of troops expected from Russia and Siberia for the protection of Port Arthur and vicinity in the event of war with Japan."

The Tokyo correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* writes:—"I am informed by a Japanese authority that the Tokyo Government has decided to make the tobacco manufacture, besides the tobacco monopoly, a Government business, of course subject to consent of the Diet. About ¥2,000,000 for the purpose and proceeds thereof are both comprised in the next Budget. It is now impossible to check the American invasion by private concerns, and the Government has at last determined to undertake the manufacture, besides the monopoly, to keep up its revenue resources." At any rate, the proposed industrial tobacco industry is of far-reaching nature and will considerably affect existing Japanese and foreign tobacco-dealers. But it is by no means improbable that those foreign merchants concerned will be allowed to export their cigarettes manufactured in Japan to China and other Far Eastern ports. The Tokyo Government is also said to have drawn up a plan so as to increase the revenue from the sake duty, by way of revising the taxation system.

Dengue fever is reported to be exceedingly prevalent in Nanking just now.

The newly built U.S. revenue cruiser Panay left Shanghai for Manila on the 2nd inst.

On account of the scarcity of buffaloes the export of these animals from Siam has been prohibited by Royal Decree.

A third killing is being made in the Peiho River, which, in conjunction with the previous cuttings, will shorten the distance between Tientsin and Taku by 81 miles.

A traveller from Kirin, who has lately returned to the coast, reports that the Russians are building brick-walled ems along the Soguri River at a distance of ten li apart; also on the Heilungkiang. They are described in native papers as like small walled cities.

The Shanghai Railway Company opened for regular traffic, on the 22nd ult., another forty kilometre road from Tschowien to Tschowien, in which distance is included the largest bridge on the whole road, the Tasho bridge, four hundred and forty metres in length. It is hoped, since the work is progressing favourably, that Tientsin will be reached by rail before the end of the year.

A foundation has been created in Wall Street, New York, by the publication of a book entitled *History of the Carnegie Steel Company*. The book assumes that under tariff protection the Carnegie Company made a net profit of \$3 per cent on steel products, and the net profit of the Carnegie has been ranged from £70,800 in 1889 to £4,200,000 in 1897.

It is stated that M. Pierpont Morgan will shortly leave Vancouver for Japan. He will first proceed to Alaska and Kamchatka on a tour of inspection and will come over to Japan via Vladivostok. On his way back, Mr. Morgan will take the Siberian route, and will travel in Europe. The object of his journey is said to be the inspection of Eastern Asiatic routes for the construction of a railway from Alaska to Kamchatka, which is now under consideration.

It is curious to observe, says the *Nine's* and *Military Record*, the keen rivalry in gunnery between the Mediterranean and the China squadrons, and the eagerness with which the exchequers in both squadrons are balanced. Seeing that for a strategic purpose the China fleet is so closely affiliated with the Mediterranean as the Channel fleet, it will be at once recognised that the strength of both forces rises automatically with increased gunnery efficiency. The latest high scoring has been made in the *Albatross*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Hon. Sir John Jellicoe, commanding in China, her four 12-inch guns having made 18 hits for 20 rounds, and her twelve 6-inch guns 95 hits for 15 rounds. The scoring does not establish a record; but it is nevertheless a highly gratifying performance.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's *Kobe* branch is bringing an action in the *Kobe* courts against a former Chinese contractor to recover a sum of 30,114.89 yen, a sum due from the Kibi Spinning Company in Okayama prefecture, being a portion of the amount of 91,800 yen on twenty-eight promissory notes drawn by the spinning company in favour of Messrs. Sassoon for raw cotton supplied on the guarantee of the defendant and his predecessors as co-proprietors. The total liability of the spinning company was 314,443.09 yen, and upon liquidation it was agreed among the creditors to accept 10,000 yen in settlement, the plaintiffs share in proportion to its claim of 9,800 yen being 3,631.0 yen. By this, says the plaintiff, the plaintiffs lost 53,114.89 yen, the sum claimed, for which the defendant is liable according to his contract with the firm as co-proprietor.

## THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

The H.K.V.C. Camp starts on the 23rd inst. and will continue till the 3rd November. On account of the accident that occurred last year there will be no matches on this occasion, the Volunteers being housed in tents and marquees. The first concert on Tuesday, the 27th inst., when the Governor will be present; otherwise the guest nights will be Saturdays and Sundays.

## THE "GLORY" GOING INTO DOCK.

H.M.S. *Glory* will be docked some time in November at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's establishment at Kowloon, for a thorough refit. In previous times the Dock company have refitted warships for the U.S. and the German Governments, and also for Spain and Portugal; but this is the first occasion on which there has been entrusted to them the complete refit of a British warship. The refit will occupy about three months. It may be interesting to recall the fact that when vessels of the *Glory* class were refitted at the Naval Yard the operation occupied some six months; it will be a feather in the cap of the Dock Company if a refit of the *Glory* is finished in three.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The barometer has risen over S. China, fallen over N. China and the N. part of the Sea of Japan. A depression lies over Manchuria and another low area over the Yangtze Valley. Pressure is still high over E. Japan. Gradually slight, with light or moderate variable winds along the China coast. Forecast: W. to N. winds; light to moderate; variable, some rain.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTERS' SERVICE.

## THE BALKANS.

LONDON, 5th October.

Increasing numbers of refugees are entering Bulgaria all along the frontier, bringing reports of wholesale slaughter, pillage and burning. The districts of Banisko [?] and Melnik, where Zontcheff and Yankoff are directing the insurrection, are in flames. The Turks say that twenty villages have been destroyed and 2,000 Turkish inhabitants of Banisko [?] killed. In the meanwhile Bulgaria is hurrying troops to the frontier.

## THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, 5th October.

The new Members of the Cabinet are:—Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary of State for War; Mr. Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland; Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General. The Duke of Devonshire has resigned and the King has accepted his resignation.

## THE INTERPORT CRICKET TEAM.

Yesterday morning at 11.30 o'clock a considerable number of cricketers and others assembled on Blake Pier to witness the departure of the cricket team which is to represent this Colony against Shanghai next week. The C.P.R. Co.'s launch was waiting at the Pier and took off the players and a few friends to the *s.s. Tartar*; and as she steamed off three cheers and a tiger were given by those on the Pier, heartily responded to by the party on the launch. The whole of the team, comprising Messrs. R. Hancock (Capt.), H. Arthur, R. E. O. Bird, C. E. S. Cooper, J. T. Dix, J. H. Hancock, W. F. Lumsden, T. E. Pearce, J. W. Smith, W. C. D. Turner, A. G. Ward, and A. R. Lowe (twelfth man), got off about 11.45. On board the *Tartar* another party from Sir Paul Chater's launch *Christina* was there to help in the send-off. On arrival on the steamer refreshments were served to the company, when Mr. R. Hancock took the opportunity of thanking Mr. E. W. Mitchell, to whose energy and perseverance he attributed the fact that Hongkong was able to send a team up to Shanghai—a team which, he was certain, would do its very utmost to bring the spoils back to Hongkong. Mr. Mitchell in response said that his work had been entirely a labour of love and he wished the team the very best of luck. The toast of "Success to Hongkong" was then drunk. The *Tartar* left not long after noon, the H.K.C.C. flag being hoisted at the last moment amid much cheering.

The *Tartar* should reach Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, and the match will commence on Tuesday, the 13th inst. and will be played to a finish. It is also contemplated to have an interport lawn tennis match, the brothers Hancock representing Hongkong.

The following is the list of the Shanghai "Probables" as they played last Saturday against the Rest:—Messrs. G. M. Billings, G. C. Dew, A. E. Lumsden, V. H. Lumsden, W. H. Jackson, W. J. Turnbull, A. J. McClure, W. H. C. Weippert, W. H. Moule, K. J. McEuen, and R. C. Farbridge (Captain).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CAINE ROAD TERRORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 7th October.  
SIR, In reply to your correspondent signed "Chad T. Kow," should the "mournful cortege" he predicts arrive at my house I should know how to act. Mr. Kow should not draw hasty conclusions when he refers to the previous conclusion in your paper, which I deny in toto. For his information, I may say that after the disgraceful occurrence of women being worried, their clothes torn, and legs lacerated, I reported the same at the Central Police Station. As to my children (aged 2 and 3 years respectively) teasing the dogs when chained up, it is absurd and needs no comment.—Yours faithfully,  
C. E. WARREN.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port yesterday at 10 a.m. The T.K.K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 19th ult., via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., on the 9th inst. a.m. The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Lyra* left *Kobe* for Tacoma on the 4th inst. The N.P. steamer *Tacoma* left Yokohama for Victoria and Tacoma on the 5th inst. The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Hyades* arrived at Mowran on the 5th inst. The J.C.L. steamer *Typanos* left Macassar on the 6th inst. a.m., and is due here on the 14th inst. The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst. p.m. The N.Y.K. steamer *Ryujun Maru* (American Line) left *Moji* for this port on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 16th inst.

## SZECHUEN.

Tachienlu, 28th August.

AN INTERESTING MONARCH. The Tibetan king now ruling over this section of Tibet, who has a royal palace here in the city, has an interesting history. His older brother, who preceded him in power, wanted him to become a Lama, but when he refused to do so, he reduced him to a state of poverty bordering on beggary. When the old king died a few years ago he left no son to become heir to the throne, but an adopted son. The king's friends tried to put this adopted son on the throne, but the Chinese magistrate here, whose power exceeds that of the Tibetan monarch, decided against the adopted son and in favour of the late king's younger brother; so from a state of beggary he ascended the throne. The proper amount which it is necessary to pay over to the Chinese Government was loaned him by some foreign friends here in the city. These same foreign friends have lavished on him numerous expensive presents which are much in evidence in the king's private quarters. The presents are not marked "made in England," or "made in America." While he was in a state of destitution it seems that the Tibetan priests ignored him and refused to give him any help which they should have given him. Now that he is their king, the scales are turned, and he is showing his resentment toward them for their conduct toward him when he was destitute, by ordering a large number of them to leave the largest monastery in the city in a certain number of days. This, of course, is causing much excitement among the Lamas, not so much because they have been ordered to leave their temple, as because of what they fear the king will do next against them. This is the only section of Tibet where the king's authority exceeds that of the lamas.

## A MILITARY INVASION.

The latest report from Chingtu is, that a force of three thousand soldiers, regulars, are on their way in to Tachienlu, and that they are to proceed towards the interior of Tibet. No one seems to know what the trouble is, but there seems to be something seriously wrong between the two countries.

## A SET-BACK TO MINING.

The magistrate is getting ready to leave for Luenchow. During his stay here, of thirteen years, he has taken an interest in gold-mining. Some mines about twenty miles from the city have been opened and worked with partial success. Two thousand or more miners are now engaged at the mines and are dependent on the employment they get there for living. Now that the magistrate is going away he proposes to close two mines before he leaves. The mines are on the Tibetan king's land, and he has not been getting anything out of them, so that he wants them closed too. Therefore the king has united with the magistrate in ordering the mines to be closed. They have given the operators ten days to close up the mines and for the miners to get out. If the mines are not closed in that time the king is going to send one hundred, and the magistrate fifty soldiers into the mines to drive the miners out. It means that many of the investors will lose their capital and thousands of miners will be deprived of their occupation. Such is the fate of enterprises controlled by the official class in China.—N.C. Daily News.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board will be held to-day at 4.15 p.m.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Pollock, pursuant to notice, will ask:—With reference to "Sanitation" letter in the *China Mail* of Saturday, the 3rd October, have any, and if so, what steps been taken to abate the nuisance which he complains of?

## AGENDA.

1. Correspondence relative to the sites recommended to Government for the erection of Public Latrines and Urinals.
2. Minute by the Medical Officer of Health re plague-infected rats.
3. Correspondence relative to using the basement of No. 168 Queen's Road Central for the preparation of food.
4. Further correspondence relative to suggested sites for depositing rubbish, &c., during stormy weather.
5. Further correspondence relative to the application for permission to erect a trough closet on Inland Lot No. 1633.
6. Application for permission to erect a mat-shed at No. 84 Sai She Tong, Kowloon City, for housing cattle.
7. Application for exemption from the provision of a backyard at No. 13 Gage Street.
8. Application for a licence to sell fresh fish at No. 19 Wing Fung Street.
9. Application for licence to sell pork at No. 249 Queen's Road West.
10. Application for a licence to keep a poultry shop in No. 11 Li Sing Street.
11. Application for a licence to sell pork, fish and vegetables at No. 49 Quarry Bay.
12. Application for a licence to sell pork at No. 1 Graham Street.
13. Application for the renewal of a licence to sell fresh fish at No. 11 Wing Fung Street.
14. Application for a licence to sell fish at No. 8 Wing Fung Street.
15. Application for a licence to sell fresh pork at No. 9 Wing Fung Street.
16. Mortality statistics for the week ended 15th August, 1903.
17. Rat returns for the fortnight ended 5th October, 1903.
18. Lime-washing return for the fortnight ended 29th September, 1903.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF THE  
SANITARY INSTITUTE.

In the City Hall on Tuesday night a large number of the members of the Sanitary Department, local architects, and persons interested in sanitary matters assembled, the occasion being the formation in Hongkong of a branch of the Sanitary Institute. Amongst those present were H.E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Sir John Keane, Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Gresham Stewart, Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C., Dr. Drew, R.N., Atkinson, Pears, Barnett, Macfarlane, and Kay; Messrs. Howett, Ough, A. G. Wood, and G. A. Woodcock.

H. E. the GOVERNOR, in his introductory remarks, said that every gentleman in the room would understand how important was the service of the Sanitary Department, and how the 16th February, to all those in Hongkong who took an interest in the sanitary condition of this great city; but as he did not wish to anticipate anything the lecturer might say he would ask Dr. Atkinson to deliver his lecture.

The Hon. Dr. ATKINSON said—Your Excellency, and Gentlemen, I am sure I am voicing the opinions of all present when I say how much we appreciate your kindness in coming to-night, Sir, to open this first session of the Hongkong Branch of the Sanitary Institute. The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has been established since 1878. Its objects are to promote the advancement of sanitary science in all or any of its branches, and the diffusion of knowledge relating thereto. The council is composed not only of medical officers of health and physicians but also of eminent architects and engineers. The work of the Institute began with the examination of sanitary inspectors, but it is now something more than that; there is a permanent museum, the Parkes Museum in Margaret Street, London, which contains a great variety of appliances and apparatus of the most approved forms, relating to health and domestic comfort: there is a large library of sanitary literature, which contains, in addition to standard works on sanitary science, a collection of reports of medical officers of health over the whole country and a reading room supplied with the principal sanitary periodicals both home and foreign; it holds congresses and conferences by means of which many important practical conclusions have been arrived at. This society, although founded in London, is not only English, or British, but claims to be imperial in the true sense of the word. Branches have already been formed in Australia, South Africa, and Canada, and I believe one has been, or is shortly to be, established in India. I mention this to show that the ambition of the society was not confined in its scope. Hygiene is of world-wide importance, and situated as we are on the borders of one of the most ancient civilisations of the world, how great are our opportunities and responsibilities in this respect. It is only within the life time of this Colony that Sanitary Science has made for itself a name even in England—amongst its pioneers I would mention Farr, Simon, Parkes, and the elder Chadwick. To the Chinese, sanitation is an unknown name, and who knows what a leaving influence this small society may ultimately effect on that Empire. This local branch owes its inception to one of the Senior Sanitary Inspectors who were obtained from England in 1902. I refer to Mr. Carter, who is, I understand, the only member of the Institute East of Suez, and I regret to say he is unable to be here to-night owing to an attack of dysentery. He it was who first suggested the idea of the establishment of a branch of the Institute in Hongkong, and last winter lectures were delivered by Drs. Clark, Pears, and Hunter, and Messrs. Gibson and Browne in order to see whether there was any demand for such a course. The attendance at these lectures was very encouraging, and before Dr. Clark left for home on leave, he addressed the Home Institute in order to ascertain whether they were willing to establish a branch here. A favourable reply was received, and then the subject was broached by Dr. Pears and myself to the Sanitary Board. The members heartily approved of it, and with the consent of the Government, a semi-public meeting of those interested was held at the Sanitary Board offices, and officers of support were received, not only from several of the local architects and engineers, but also from some of the military officers. It was at that meeting decided to establish a local branch in Hongkong, and a small committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a course of lectures in the coming winter. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Barnett, one of the assistant Medical Officers of Health, as secretary. The use of a suitable lecture-room has been obtained at Queen's College, and lectures are to be given twice a week on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at nine o'clock. At the end of the session two examinations will be held, one in practical sanitary science and the other for inspectors of nuisances. The former is for persons who have no intention of becoming sanitary officers, but who desire to obtain a certificate from the Institute indicating their knowledge of sanitary science. This, although not including many technical subjects which an inspector is required to know, goes beyond the scope of the inspectors' examination, as far as relates to practical sanitation. The examination is arranged so as to be suitable to foremen of works builders, and those engaged in allied trades, and others requiring a thorough knowledge of practical sanitary science. Every candidate is required to furnish the Board of Examiners with satisfactory testimonials of recent date as to age and personal character. Applications for examination must be made in a proper form and must be sent to the office of the Institute

fourteen days before the date of the examination at which the candidate wishes to present himself. The fee payable for the examination is \$35, which must be paid to the secretary. The examination in practical sanitary science occupies two days; on the first day it consists of written papers only. There are two papers, two hours being allowed for each, and on the second day the examination is viva voce. A certificate will be granted to each successful candidate. A certificate is not granted to any candidate under 21 years of age. The syllabus for subjects includes:—Elementary physics and chemistry in so far as they apply to sanitary science. The principles of hydraulics and hydrostatics, pneumatics and heat and the composition and properties of air and water, etc., including the principles involved in the various methods of treating sewage. Local Conditions:—Meteorology—Soil and subsoil and its drainage. Sanitary precautions as to healthiness of site, &c. Water:—Sources of supply—Main pipes, fittings and storage. Sources of contamination and protective precautions. Filtration.—Materials and Constructions:—General description of materials used in construction, viz., timber, metals, concrete, stones, bricks, and tiles, cement, mortars, materials for covering roofs, coverings for gullies, gutters, &c. Fire-proof construction. Air, lighting and ventilation:—Principles of ventilation. Air-space and quantity required. Overcrowding and its effects in buildings, hospitals, schools, dwelling and houses. Drainage. Sewage and sanitary appliances:—The planning and construction of drains and sewers. Advantages and disadvantages of various sanitary appliances. Drain-testing and inspection of drainage-work. The various methods of dealing with house-sewage and house-refuse. Disposal of sewage and refuse. A more detailed list will be found in the printed syllabus. It is essential that candidates should possess a practical as well as a theoretical acquaintance with the subject. With regard to the examination for sanitary inspectors the same conditions are to be complied with as in the former examination. The subjects for examination are:—Elementary physics and chemistry in relation to water, soil, air and ventilation. Elementary statistical methods:—Hygiene of communities including prevention and abatement of nuisances, sanitary defects in and about buildings and their remedies. Water supplies.—Drainage. Refuse-removal and disposal, offensive trades, disinfection. Food-inspection the characters of good and bad food. The regulations affecting persons suffering, or recovering from infectious diseases and some knowledge of such diseases. Principles of ventilation, measurement of cubic space, &c. A knowledge of the general duties of the office and methods of keeping the necessary books, writing and spelling. The provisions of the Public Health Ordinance and the bye-laws made thereunder, a knowledge of the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinances. Every candidate who passes the examination will receive a certificate to that effect, qualifying him for appointment as sanitary inspector. The examinations are intended to make inspectors of nuisances, or those desirous of becoming such, or of obtaining the certificate of the Institute, to prove their competence by examination. Many local boards and corporations require candidates, when making application for appointments, to produce a certificate of this kind, and I am sure that the possession of such a certificate would considerably influence the Sanitary Board in its recommendation for the promotion of inspectors from one class to another. I may mention that we have started the nucleus of a library and a reading-room at the district offices in the Central District, 55, Hollywood Road. We hope in time to have a good reference library there. The first lecture will be delivered by Mr. Browne on Friday evening next in No. 21 room, Queen's College, to commence at 9 p.m., the subject being Mechanical Physics.

His EXCELLENCY, in inviting observations from those present, said it was perfectly clear it would be hard to exaggerate the importance of the subject, that had been brought before them. At the termination of the proceedings, it would be well if they looked at some of the conditions as seen in the models before them; it would be found that they were very pressing indeed and called for amelioration. For instance, they could see a representation of a part of Hongkong as it existed to-day, while on the other hand was a model of a most ingenious suggestion for its improvement. Then there was a model of a proposal placed before him, in connection with the Public Health Bill, to the effect that lateral windows could be secured by taking away every third house. It seemed a beautiful idea on paper, but when the matter was looked into they found that every third house could not be removed; why this would not be done—he left it to the architects to say. A large number of men belonging to the most important sanitary department would be engaged in carrying out the instructions of the Sanitary Board and the ideas embodied in the far-reaching Public Health Bill. When one looked at the heap of lectures to be delivered and saw the number of subjects it was proposed to deal with he confessed he was sorry he would not be in a position to attend many of them. He remarked the observation of Dr. Atkinson that Chinese sanitation was an unknown name, and he wondered whether they had done much better in Hongkong than the natives had on the other side of the water. His own view was—he was speaking as a layman—that, in considering sanitation, they over-estimated to a certain extent the danger of bad smells. They concluded it was overdone, and in many cases it was only a blank cartridge

They would remember that they had a great drainage this side of the harbour, and it was a most singular thing that in old Kowloon, about which he need scarcely say anything, when they experienced most awful smells, it was quite free from plague. It was quite possible it would be found that drains had their dangers as well as their advantages. In Rio de Janeiro, after the drainage had been established, typhoid increased and the city became very much worse. No doubt if they could get perfect drains it would be a very good thing. All such matters would come before them, and he had no doubt that their discussions would be of great benefit, and the knowledge derived would be invaluable to the community of Hongkong. He concluded by wishing the Hongkong branch of the Institute every success in the future.

His EXCELLENCY then asked a gentleman to volunteer to lecture on soils suitable for building purposes, on the 27th November.

Mr. B. BROTHERTON HARKER regretted he could not undertake the lecture, as he had one in course of preparation. But on it being pointed out that he had nearly a year before him he said he would have much pleasure in undertaking the lecture.

Mr. E. A. HAWETT said he had been asked by the President of the Sanitary Board to propose a vote of thanks to His Excellency for kindly presiding at the opening lecture of the Hongkong branch of the Sanitary Institute which they were quite sure would result in very great good to the Colony. He need scarcely say that he undertook to do so with very great pleasure, and he felt sure the vote would be most cordially endorsed by all present. The interest which His Excellency had always shown in everything relating to the well-being of the Colony during the tenure of his office in Hongkong, and more particularly in matters relating to sanitation and the health of the city, were well known to most of them. During last summer they had a striking example of it when His Excellency brought forward a most valuable scheme in sanitary reform, which he was sure must result in the greatest possible good. He reminded them that it was not a small undertaking on the part of Sir Henry, in the heat of the summer, when his time was fully occupied in other matters, to undertake the work, and he felt certain they would also thank him for his kindly interest in the new movement resulting in the inauguration of the Sanitary Institute in Hongkong. He was sure he was voicing not only the feelings of the Sanitary Board, but of the whole sanitary staff and those interested in the movement, when he said they expressed their great regret that, owing to his premature departure from the Colony, His Excellency would not have the satisfaction of seeing for himself the very good which must result from the lectures. On the ground he might further be permitted, on the part of the sanitary department, to express to His Excellency—the last occasion on which they would have the opportunity of meeting him—their warmest wishes for his continued welfare, prosperity and well-being in their new home in Colombo.

His EXCELLENCY said he thanked them very much for the kindness with which they had received the vote of thanks, and Mr. Hawett for his kind and generous remarks concerning Lady Blake and himself. He earnestly hoped that the work which had been begun, and into which the Sanitary Board had sunk itself with so much energy and a determination to do all that within them laid to secure the health of the Colony, would be successful. He looked forward to the day when the sewage which had been the bane of Hongkong for so many years might pass away, and he was sure that everybody connected with the sanitary department realised the enormous responsibility that rested upon it and would not up to the responsibilities in securing the health of the Colony. He again thanked them for their good wishes and was sure they were reciprocated by his wife and himself. Before concluding, he asked them to join with him in a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Dr. Atkinson who had read his paper that evening. Dr. Atkinson took the keenest interest in the matter, and no one knew more than himself how prepared he was to receive any kind of hint bearing upon sanitary matters. He was prepared to put into them, he was not afraid of being bound by practice and red-tape, or anything else, but did the work of the Colony in endeavouring to rescue it from the incubus that has been upon it for so long.

The Hon. Dr. ATKINSON thanked His Excellency for his kind remarks and the meeting then dispersed.

## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 7th October.

BEFORE MR. T. SHERBOURNE SMITH  
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).BEINGING GIRLS INTO THE COLONY FOR AN  
UNLAWFUL PURPOSE.

An old Chinaman and his wife were before His Worship on remand charged with bringing four girls into the Colony for the purpose of prostitution. The four girls gave evidence, and the defendants were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE  
MAGISTRATE).

NOTES AND ASSAULT.

Loi On Lane, West Point, and the lanes in proximity, were in a state of ferment on Tuesday afternoon. For some time past trouble has been brewing between godown and rich shopkeepers, and matters came to a head when one of the former cast a brick at a representative of the latter. Naturally this unkind treatment was resented, and the settlement of the dispute. A large crowd soon gathered, and things looked ugly, when Inspector McNab and a posse of Police arrived and took a hand in the game. Fourteen coolies were charged yesterday with creating a disturbance, and behaving in a riotous manner, also with assaulting the four complainants—rich shopkeepers. The case was adjourned until this morning, to permit of one of the complainants, who was taken to the hospital, giving evidence.

Abel, Bokoshi and A. Yavagi of Russia, stored away on the s.s. *Chiochiang* at Shanghai. On arrival at Hongkong, A. Campbell, chief officer of the ship, gave the men into Police custody. One month's hard labour each was the sentence.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

MACEDONIA.

London, 1st October.  
It is understood that Great Britain is now urging Russia and Austria to extend and improve their schemes of reforms in Macedonia, especially in the way of providing machinery to ensure its being carried out.

London, 2nd October.  
The Porte, replying to the Austro-Russian Memorandum declares its views in respect of the Macedonian situation to be identical with those of the Powers and promises to make every effort to execute the reforms.—N.C.D.N.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND PERSIA.  
Berlin, 2nd October.  
The coming visit of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, to Persia, is looked upon with suspicion by the Russian Press.—O. Lloyd.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.  
Berlin, 2nd October.  
In Berlin it is believed that the Russian-Japanese relations are normal, which is contrary to the statements of the English Press.—O. Lloyd.

MOROCCO.  
Berlin, 2nd October.  
The negotiations with regard to the Moroccan question have become inactive owing to the reservation of the English Government as regards the demands of the French Minister, M. Delcasse.—O. Lloyd.

OBITUARY.  
Berlin, 2nd October.  
Mr. Foltz, the well-known German weather prophet, is dead.—O. Lloyd.

[VIA CEYLON.]  
THE CABINET COUNCIL.  
London, 2nd September.

The report that Lord Milner has been offered a seat in the Cabinet is still largely credited. A special messenger left for London on Sunday with a message for Lord Milner from the King.

In addition to direct cablegrams of sympathy received by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Office has published many official telegrams from the Colonies, expressing regret at Mr. Chamberlain's resignation and appreciation of his great services to the Empire and sympathy for his policy.

It is reported at Edinburgh that Sir Archibald Hunter has been transferred to the command of the Army in India, Lord Kitchener retaining to England.

MOROCCO.  
London, 22nd September.

A French diplomat has informed the Standard correspondent in Paris that communications are passing between Lord Lansdowne and the French Ambassador in London with reference to Morocco, France offering to guarantee the neutrality of Tangier and give commercial guarantees in the event of Morocco coming under French influence. The French Government hopes that the outcome will be a *protocole de désintéressement* on the part of England. France has made a similar offer as regards Egypt.

LATER.  
The Morocco question has been discussed between France and Great Britain; but there is no present idea of establishing French predominance in Morocco. The military preparations in Southern Algeria are due to the necessity for dealing with recurring raids.

THE U.S. AND ARABIA.  
London, 22nd September.  
Though it is stated at Washington that America's interests in Abyssinia are merely commercial, it is understood that American influence will be directed to preventing any Power obtaining exclusive political interests.

BYE-ELECTION.  
London, 18th September.

The election for St. Andrew's Burghs to replace Mr. H. Torrens Anstruther, who has been appointed a Director of the Suez Canal, resulted in the return of Captain Elliot, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 36 over Major Anstruther-Thomson, the Unionist candidate. The polling was—Elliot, 1,321 votes; Thomson, 1,285. This is a Liberal gain.

[VIA AUSTRIA.]  
FINE AT CAPE TOWN.

London, 6th September.  
A fire occurred at Capetown yesterday, destroying the premises of Mercer and Skongren, Van der Byl, importers, and Wiener and Co., Limited, shipping agents. The damage is estimated at £100,000.

JAPANESE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

London, 6th September.  
It is reported at Rome that Pope Pius X. desires to break through the tradition that the Papal Secretary of State must be an Italian, and that he desires to appoint Cardinal Moran as his successor. The liberal views of Moran are, however, an objection to his appointment.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

London, 7th September.  
Lieutenant Peary will start on another attempt to reach the North Pole next July. He will establish a base at Cape Abino, and will winter on Greenland, the extreme northern land. Lieutenant Peary will make his dash for the Pole in the following February, utilising for this purpose Eskimos and light sledges with dogs.

MANCHURIA AND COREA.

London, 7th September.  
Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the Times says that Japan has proposed to Russia the mutual recognition of their respective railway rights in Korea and Manchuria on the basis of Japan and Russia being empowered to guard the railways with troops. This proposal, Dr. Morrison explains, is due to Japan possessing preferential rights of railway construction

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SOMALILAND.

London, 7th September.  
The operations in Somaliland in which the British and Abyssinian forces will join will open in the middle of the month of October.

SERBIA.

London, 7th September.  
King Peter of Serbia is trying to reconcile the factions in his army. He has officially stated that an investigation is proceeding into an accusation of King Alexander, Queen Draga, and their Ministers. King Peter has added, however, that any punishment which may be inflicted upon the regicides will be slight.

London, 10th September.  
The Serbian Lieutenant Mikhailovitch, who was arrested at Belgrade about a month ago on a charge of stealing mobilisation plans of the Serbian army, and upon whom were found 123 Austrian florins, has been convicted of the crime and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

London, 14th September.  
King Peter keeps a launch on the River Danube in constant readiness, fearing flight will be necessary.

DISASTER IN ALGERIA.

London, 8th September.  
Brigades near Targui, Algeria, attacked a French convoy. The fighting lasted the whole day. Thirty-seven of the French were killed and 47 wounded. Reinforcements arrived and beat off the brigands, and expelled them from the district.

THE BALKANS.

London, 7th September.  
The Sultan has exiled Cherket Pasha, one of his aides-de-camp, because that officer had proposed to invade Bulgaria at the head of 30,000 troops.

London, 9th September.  
The Sublime Porte has ordered all European newspaper correspondents to leave Macedonia. The Porte accuses the correspondents of circulating falsehoods.

London, 14th September.  
The Turks are massacring indiscriminately guilty and innocent, including Bulgarians, Greeks, and Wallachians.

A foreign officer who witnessed the surrounding, sackings, and burning without provocation of the Greek village of Aramavsko says that every village was killed, many being burnt alive.

London, 14th September.  
Greece's sympathy with Turkey is disappearing, and intense indignation is arising in England.

London, 15th September.  
M. Kalli, the Premier of Greece, has formulated a demand upon Turkey for the punishment of those officials responsible for massacres in Greek villages in Macedonia.

London, 15th September.  
Count Lamedoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at a reception of diplomats at St. Petersburg, said that the hope of the insurgents was to establish a *fait accompli* in Macedonia, but they were doomed to disappointment. Russia would never consent to the autonomy of Macedonia with the appointment of a Christian governor.

The remark of the Russian Foreign Minister is interpreted in some quarters that, apart from some step towards Macedonian self-government being taken, any proposal for Russian and Austrian, or for exclusively Russian armed occupation of the disaffected territory, would be simply the prelude to a Russo-Turkish war for the possession of Constantinople.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

London, 14th September.  
The first agreement under Mr. Wynn's Land Purchase Act has been entered into, with the result, it is reported, that both the landlord and the tenants are satisfied with the terms of it. The tenants obtain a reduction of 40 per cent. on the old rents, and the landlord 25 years' purchase, plus a three years' bonus. The sale was effected without the intervention of the United Irish League.

Kaiser shadowed by ANARCHY 13.  
London, 15th September.

The German Emperor is staying in Hungary. Italy has warned Hungary that three Italian anarchists have gone to Hungary.

U.S. NAVY.  
London, 15th September.

The Navy Department of the United States is asking Congress for an appropriation of 100,000,000 dollars (\$20,000,000). A portion of this sum is to be devoted to the construction of turbine-engined scouts.



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 Interest for 12 Months Fixed.....5%  
 Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

**T**HE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.** Business may be obtained on application.

**INTEREST** on deposits is allowed at **PER CENT. per annum.**

Depositors may transfer to their option balances of \$100 or more to the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK** to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at **4 PER CENT. per annum.**

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

# THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED

## NOTE.

### ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH.  
SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY  
CHOSEN,  
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES.

BY OUR  
MR. ROBINSON  
NOW IN EUROPE.

### GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS  
AND MUSICAL GOODS.  
A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL  
LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY  
CHEAP.

CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.  
ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST  
COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY  
ANSWERED.

### THE APOLLO PIANO-PLAYER

RECITALS DAILY

PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adeline Patti (Baroness Cedarstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that she purchased her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave. Miss Patti says that "the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen." Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2481]

### WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.  
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior  
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

450 CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

DUTGENS, EISENMANN & CO.

14, DES VOUX ROAD. [2742]

TO LET.

4 GODOWNS, A, B, C, D, in Russell Street.

Apply to—

Daily Press Office. [2442]

Hongkong, 9th September, 1903.

TO LET.

ROOMS on the TOP FLOOR of Messrs.

A. S. WATSON & CO'S NEW

PRIME—55 to let from early next year.

One GODOWN, No. 2, MATHISON

STREET (Wanchai).

BISCUITS LODGE North, and South

(Peak). Furnished or Unfurnished, from

1st November, 1903, to 30th April, 1904.

"THE HYRLE" (Peak).

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [245]

Hongkong, 14th October, 1903.

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95

and 96, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

H. N. MOKY. [82]

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902.

TO LET.

NO. 10, WINDHAM STREET.

No. 24, CAINE ROAD.

FURNISHED. "ROCKVIEW," 155,

WANCHAI ROAD.

No. 33, CONDUIT ROAD, Six rooms.

Tennis Court.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [1390]

TO LET.

From 1st October next.

"ERANIE BUNGALOW," Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

### TO LET.

COMMODIOUS New Buildings in

SEYMOUR ROAD, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7.

Suitable for European Families. Terms

Moderate.

Apply to—

WING CHEONG.

35, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [2295]

TO LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Young

Gentleman, English family.

Apply by letter to—

W. D.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1903. [2717]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

"DURISDEER" MAGAZINE GAP.

Furnished.

Apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,

8, Des Voux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2442]

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE

POSSESSION.

ONE SUITE of ROOMS in the Ground

Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex,

suitable for Offices.

Apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE.

Secretary.

Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [1757]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW.

"TARAWERA," Upper Richmond

Road.

Apply to—

A. O. D. GOURDIN.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1903. [2765]

TO LET.

A moderate rental, high-class OFFICES,

in ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS,

occupying the best business position in the

Colony.

Apply to—

SECRETARY.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [2668]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS,

very suitable for Dry Goods.

Apply to—

W. L. SAUGHT.

153, Wanchai Road.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1153]

TO LET.

OFFICES now in course of erection on

CONNAUGHT ROAD (New Praya),

between Blake Pier and Queen's Buildings.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1903. [2676]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL; suitable for Office.

Apply to—

WING CHEONG.

35, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1881]

GODOWN TO LET.

NO. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-

storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or

Cable.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1983]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"

MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION.

### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY—MEASURING LIGHT—

ELECTROLYTIC CALCIUM—LUNAR VOL-

CANES—ELECTRIC STEEL-MAKING—A

SIMPLE HYGROMETER—MOVING A RIVER

—WOOD LIGHTER THAN COKE—THORNS—

ACTION OF SOAP—SMOKE GAS.

About fifty species of fishes are known to

have electrical organs, although these organs

have been carefully studied in only five or six

species. Electrical fishes occur in both salt and

fresh water, and the best known are various

species of the torpedo in the Mediterranean and

Atlantic Seas, the gymnotus of the Orinoco in

South America, the malspiterus or thunder

fish of the Nile, and various sea snakes found

around Great Britain. Prof. McKendrick, who

has been making a special study of these fishes,

finds that the electrical organs are of two kinds

—modified muscles in the torpedo, gymnotus,

and skate, and modified secretory glands in the

thunder fish. Both types are formed of a vast

number of microscopical elements, each with a

nerve-fibre from a nerve-centre having large

special cells. But the organs themselves, and

not the nerve-centres, generate the electricity,

and they are specialised for economical produc-

tion far beyond anything reached by man.

For measuring feeble illuminations, like the

Zodiacal Light and Gegenschein, M. Touchet

has devised a special instrument, resembling a

theodolite in appearance. It is provided

with a constant flame and a slit regulated

in width by a screw with divided head, and

when the illumination of the field through the

slit exactly equals the light to be measured, a

reading is obtained that is easily reduced to a

standard.

A new German process yields metallic cal-

cium by electrolysis of calcium chloride. The

furnace has carbon walls as anode and a small

rod of iron through an insulated bottom as

cathode, the temperature being kept below the

fusing point of the calcium. A spongy mass

separates on the anode, and on compression

with tongs or otherwise becomes a solid con-

taining nearly ninety per cent. of calcium.

An interesting chapter in lunar history, in

the opinion of Maurice Loewy, may be traced

upon a set of beautiful chart photographs

lately presented to the Paris Academy of

Sciences. The pictures show, for example, that

the craters were not on the borders of seas

and oceans, as on the earth, but were distributed

in all parts of the moon's continents—a fact

indicating greater volcanic activity on the lunar

surface than on the earth. Tycho's singular

white streaks, radiating outward 250 miles, are

attributed to lava or cinder-flows from the

crater. M. Loewy believes that they give

positive proof of a former atmosphere, and

that their termination on the borders of the

lunar seas may be explained by the ex-

hausting action of water.

The smelting of steel by electricity is still

an attractive problem. The two furnaces

built in Sweden in 1900 reached a technical

solution by producing steel of fine quality, but

the furnaces were ruined by fire before com-

mercial success had been attained. Another

furnace plant by the same makers is to hold

3970 pounds, with a yearly capacity of 1500

tons; and is to receive the current of a 300

horse-power dynamo. Though microscopically

identical with crucible steel, the electric pro-

duct is claimed to excel in strength, density,

uniformity, toughness, and ease of working

when cold.

For a simple paper hygrometer it is recom-

mended that white blotting paper be saturated

with a solution of 1 ounce of cobalt chloride,

1 ounce of sodium chloride, 75 grains of calcium

chloride, and 1 ounce of acacia in 3 ounces of

water. The following changes of colour give

rough indications of the atmosphere's moisture:

Rose red, rain; pale red, very moist; bluish red,

cause their total disappearance, and like results,

follow reduction of the light.

The cleansing power of soap is thought by

H. W. Hilyer to be largely or entirely

explained by the power which it has of

emulsifying oily substances; of melting and

penetrating into oily textures; and of lubricat-

ing texture and impurities so that they may be

removed easily. Hilyer believes these properties

may be explained by the low cohesion of the

soap solutions and their strong attraction,

adhesion or affinities to oily matter, which

together cause the low surface tension between

soap solution and oil.

A novel Belgian method of dealing with

smoke consists in driving it by fans into a

porous receptacle over which flows a stream of

petroleum. The smoke is caught and turned

into a gas that gives great heat, and can be

used for running gas engines.

Best for the Skin and Complexion.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP

(Cooling, cleansing and antiseptic.)

Pleasant to use, especially so after a hot bath.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

24-2-1.

### INSURANCES

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED, OF

LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above

Company are prepared to ACCEPT

RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]



# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPA,  
AND HUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PRIAM"	On 13th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"POLYPHEMUS"	On 17th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 31st October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 14th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 28th November.	

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 17th October.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th November.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TANTALUS"	On 14th November.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"POLYPHEMUS"	On 24th November.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 8th December.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 15th December.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd December.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 5th January.	

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	On 2nd November.	
	"PELEUS"	On 2nd December.	

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1903.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
HIOLO, CHIOFO and TIENTSIN	"WUCHANG"	On 12th October.	
MANILA, PORT DARWIN, TILBURG, and TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"NANCHANG"	On 24th October.	
	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th October.	
KOBÉ	"TSINAN"	On 27th October.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.  
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1903.

# IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.  
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.  
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 14th October
ROON	WEDNESDAY 23rd October
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 25th October
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY 25th November
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 9th December
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY 23rd December 1904

* KLAUSCHOU	WEDNESDAY 6th January
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 20th January
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY 3rd February
GERA	WEDNESDAY 17th February
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 2nd March
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 16th March
ROON	WEDNESDAY 30th March
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY 13th April
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 27th April

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of OCTOBER, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "SEYDLITZ" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain C. Dewers, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 12th October, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 13th October, and Passengers will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 13th October. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1903.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE  
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND  
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date.
"BOSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3870	Saturday, 10th October, at 11 A.M.
"ROHILLA MARU"	Ernest Bent	3869	Saturday, 17th October, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.  
K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1903.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at MANILA, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)  
THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE."  
Captain Dabell, will be despatched for the above ports, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1903.

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.  
(Calling at SHANGHAI.)  
THE Steamship

"SULLBERG."  
Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 11th October, at DAY-LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1903.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."  
Captain Todd, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANÇAIS.

NOTICE.  
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Froment, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian line s.s. "Ville de la Gironde," bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London, as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 19th October. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRATIC PORTS).  
THE Company's Steamship

"FRANZ FERDINAND."  
Captain Matovic, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
SANDER, WILBER & CO., Agents.  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.  
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.  
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG."  
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.  
J. TREVINO & CO.,  
No. 128, Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ AND MOJÍ.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1903.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"CALCHAS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on or after the 3rd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1903.

STEAMSHIP "ERNEST SIMONS," COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, via Suez, Cordovan and Dardanelles, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, the 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Fiorio and Rabattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship

"CAPELL" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1903.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TANTALUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on or after the 7th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 13th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1903.

# DENSMORE TYPEWRITERS

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.  
SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.  
For Information, &c., apply to—  
M. A. CLARKE,  
Sole Agent, 2, 4 & 6, Esplanade, Manila, P.I.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1903. [2734]

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

van Houten's Cocoa

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

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